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7 Summit Nations Express Resolve On Terrorism, Dealings With Soviets

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LONDON, June 9—The western democracies patched up their political differences today and issued declarations opposing international terrorism and expressing "solidarity and resolve" in dealing with the Soviet Union.

But both statements were blandly worded, and some diplomatic sources said they represented a mild setback for host Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on terrorism and for President Reagan, who had pushed for a firmer statement on East-West relations.

On terrorism, the six industrialized western nations and Japan meeting here at their annual economic summit accepted U.S. and British contentions that state-supported terrorism is an increasing problem. The declaration said the assembled nations "viewed with serious concern the increasing involvements of states and governments in acts of terrorism, including the abuse of diplomatic immunity."

This abuse has been a special British concern since April 27, when a British policewoman was killed by shots fired from Libya's diplomatic mission. Britain and Libya subsequently broke off relations.

But objections from the French, and to some degree from the Italians, apparently blocked British proposals to exchange intelligence and technical information about terrorists, pass new legislation dealing with international terrorism and agree to expel or exclude known terrorists, "including persons of diplomatic status involved in terrorism."

All of these ideas were included in the seven-point declaration on terrorism issued today, but the statement referred to these points not as agreements but as "proposals which found support in the discussion." The international leaders also discussed preemptive acts to prevent acts of terrorism, sources said, but issued no declaration because the issue is considered too sensitive for public discussion.

The French, who receive significant amounts of oil from Libya, reportedly expressed the view that any public statement could serve as an invitation to acts of terrorism. But they agreed to the compromise statement announced today by Thatcher, in which the seven nations "expressed their resolve to combat this threat by every possible means, strengthening existing measures and developing effective new ones."

On East-West relations, the United States salvaged portions of a proposal that it had unsuccessfully sought to append to a British-sponsored Declaration of Democratic Values approved yesterday.

The single-page statement today said that the aim of the allied nations was "security and the lowest possible level of forces."

"We wish to see early and positive results in the various arms-control negotiations and the speedy resumption of those now suspended," the statement said. "The United States has offered to restart nuclear arms control talks, anywhere, at any time, without preconditions. We hope that the Soviet Union will act in a constructive and positive way."

A senior U.S. official said today that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Thatcher had been supportive of Reagan in private discussions when the U.S. president said that continued deployment of the missiles was necessary unless the Soviets were willing to negotiate their removal or reduction.

At a news conference following release of the statement, Thatcher said, "It is the anticipation that we will complete the two-track decision on NATO [for negotiation and deployment] and deploy the missiles we agreed to deploy."

The East-West statement also contained a phrase proposed by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau saying, "We believe that East and West have important common interests in preserving peace . . . ." It went on to endorse the "confidence-building" measures proposed by the United States that would improve communications between the superpowers and among their allies to reduce the risk of surprise attack and accidental war.

Thatcher issued a statement from the chair about the Iranian-Iraqi war that she said the other nations had agreed to, expressing the "hope and desire . . . that both sides will cease their attack on each other and on the shipping of other states," and urging respect for the "principle of freedom of navigation."

The statement voiced "deep concern at the mounting toll in human suffering, physical damage and bitterness." The formal communique pledged coordination of oil resources to deal with any shortages arising from the Persian Gulf war.

The communique also endorsed an international manned space station, which is planned by the United States, and took note of the "generous and thoughtful invitation" by Reagan to the other summit nations that would allow them to use the resources of this station.

"President Reagan's vision is a long-term partnership in the peaceful use of space—a permanent, fully international space station built by the United States together with its friends and allies, and used by all nations as an operating environment in which to work and learn," a U.S. official said.

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